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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/587,864	07/28/2006	Didier Colavizza	Q95819	9777
23373	7590	09/15/2009	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC			BADR, HAMID R	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 800			1794	
WASHINGTON, DC 20037				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
09/15/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/587,864	<b>Applicant(s)</b> COLAVIZZA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> HAMID R. BADR	<b>Art Unit</b> 1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 17-37 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 17-37 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement (PTO/IS/06)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/28/2006      4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 17-19 are objected to for the name of the depository and the deposition dates. An acceptable example is [ Claim 17. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain I-2971.] Correction is required.
2. Claims 24-25, 28, and 34 are objected to for "characterized in that". In the U.S. patent practice this phrase is not commonly used. Please see MPEP 2111.03 and 2111.04. It is suggested to use [wherein] instead. Correction is required.

***Use Claims***

1. Claims 29 and 35 provide for the use of a yeast, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 29 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claim 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claims 20- 22 does not provide one with sufficient guidance to know what strains would be produced, what strains are encompassed by the claim, what conditions are used and what other strains may be used in such "cultivation", i.e. it is not set forth whether the resultant strains would have the same properties .

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

- Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Since the microorganism(s) is/are essential to the claimed invention it must be obtainable by a repeatable method set forth in the specification or otherwise be

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readily available to the public. If the microorganism(s) is/are not so obtainable or available, the requirements of 35 USC 112 may be satisfied by deposit(s) of the microorganism(s). The specification does not disclose a repeatable process to obtain the microorganism(s) and it is not clear from the specification or record that the microorganism(s) is/are readily available to the public.

This rejection may be overcome by establishing that the each microorganism identified is readily available to the public and will continue to be so for a period of 30 years or 5 years after the last request or for the effective life of the patent, whichever is longer, or by an acceptable deposit as set forth herein.

If the depository is made under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, then an affidavit or declaration by applicants, or a statement by an attorney of record over his/her signature and registration number, stating that the specific strain has been deposited under the Budapest Treaty and that the strain will be irrevocably and without restriction or condition released to the public upon the issuance of a patent, would satisfy the deposit requirement made herein.

If the deposit has not been made under the Budapest Treaty, then in order to certify that the deposit meets the criteria set forth in 37 CFR 1.801-1.809, applicants may provide assurance of compliance by an affidavit or declaration, or by a statement by an attorney over his/her registration number, showing that,

- (a) during the pendency of the application, access to the invention will be afforded to the Commissioner upon request;

- (b) all restrictions upon availability to the public will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of the patent;
- (c) the deposit will be maintained in a public depository for a period of 30 years or 5 years after the last request or for the effective life of the patent, whichever is longer; and,
- (d) the deposit will be replaced if it should ever become inviable.

The specification must also state the date of deposit(s), the number(s) granted the deposit(s) by the depository and the name and address of the depository.

**4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:**

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 20-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. Claim 20 recites the limitation "by one or more hybridizations or by mutation of a strain" in claim 17. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. Claim 27 and 33 recite the limitation "the fermentation" in claims 26 and 32. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

8. Claim 21 is indefinite for the language of the claim. It is not clear what is being claimed by claim 21. It is unclear what the applicant regards as the invention. For example, the reference to the term "proof time" is unclear, as no corresponding method or component is recited. The reference to the term "PT2" is also unclear. It is not clear

what is meant by "PT2". Since PT2 could stand for an indefinite number of things, and PT2 is not an accepted term in the art, reference to it would make the scope of the claim indefinite.

9. Claims 21, 25, 27-28 and 33-34 are indefinite for broad range/narrow range or limitations. A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claims 21, 25, 27-28, 33-34 recite the broad recitation of preferably "90%", "dry yeast", "40% sugar", and "weak organic acids", and the claims also recite "80%", "instant dry yeast", "15% sugar" and "propionates" which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

10. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 17-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 17-25 read upon naturally-occurring strains. The claims do not recite the term "isolated strain".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

11. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a). The applicants admit that the strains were deposited in 2003 and there is no way for the Patent Office to know which inventor or inventors contributed to which strains, or if they all did.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 17-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Satoshi et al. (1994, Construction from a single parent of Baker's yeast strains with high freeze tolerance and fermentative activity in both lean and sweet doughs; hereinafter R1) in view of Hill (US 4, 318,991; hereinafter R2).

14. R1 investigates the hybridization process for generating hybrid *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains highly resistant to high sugar content in bread doughs. The hybrid baker's yeast strains as developed through hybridization can efficiently ferment doughs

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containing 30% sugar (Abstract, Materials and Methods, Table 1). R1 discloses the preparation of doughs using the developed strains. (Ingredients of doughs, Table 1 and dough raising test. Page 3500, col. 1).

15. R1 is silent regarding the tolerance of the developed strains to preservatives (mold inhibitors) such as propionates and sorbates and also the preparation of various forms of baker's yeast.

16. R2 discloses a method in which baker's yeast is propagated in the presence of carboxylic acids having 2-4 carbon atoms such as propionic acid. Such baker's yeast is claimed to tolerate the antifungal carboxylic acids (e.g. porpionic) during dough fermentation. (Col. 4, lines 13-33).

17. R2 also discloses a process for the preparation of compressed yeast and dry baker's yeast. (Col. 3, Lines 55-68).

18. It is also noted that calcium propionate has been known and used as antifungal compound in the baking art.

19. Since hybridization of yeasts for developing hybrid strains having high sugar tolerance and adaptation to the presence of organic acids such as propionic acid were known at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to develop hybrids of baker's yeast to tolerate high sugar concentration in bread dough as disclosed by R1 and propagate such strains in the presence of propionic acid as taught by R2. One would do so to acquire both high sugar tolerance and preservative tolerance in baker's yeast. Absent any evidence to contrary and based on the combined teachings

of the cited references there would have been a reasonable expectation of success in developing the claimed *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains.

**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HAMID R. BADR whose telephone number is (571)270-3455. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Keith Hendricks can be reached on (571) 272-1401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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